1: Niederle--58 E-5 1911 E/Slavic Peoples E/6
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S.P. P. 101 Lyczacy, Kociewiacy, Borowiace, Krajniacy, and, on Lake Lebo, those of Kabaci, Lesacy, Belocy. But the most curious is that of Slowiency which /89/ evidently goes back to ancient times and which is found as early as 1586.

S.P. P. 161 The Kashubs are few in number. According to the official statistics of 1900 there were 100,213 of them.

According to earlier statistics of Ramult, there were 174,831 in their own territory, with a total of 200,000 in Europe and 130,000 S.P. P. 162 in America (the United States, Canada, Brazil). As for religion, the majority are Catholics. Only 6% of the Slowiency are considered to be Protestant.

000 Although the Kashubs are very few in number, there is no reason to despair of their prospects, for, on the one hand they live in an isolated region near the sea, and on the other hand they are constantly in close contact with the Polish element, who assist them in maintaining their position.

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/90/ /There is no page numbered 90./

/91/ IV

THE SORBS OF LUSATIA

S.P. 101 S 16. Historical Introduction.--Of the powerful nation of Slavs who lived for centuries on the middle and lower Elbe, there now exist only an insignificant remnant, composed of the Slavs of the two Lusatias; it is the Slavic group which is the closest to the Czechs from the geographic and linguistic viewpoint.

In former times the Polabian Slavs (or those of the Elbe /Laba/) were settled in the basins of the Oder, of the Saale, and of the Elbe. We are able, with some reservations, however, to follow their trail S.P. [172] as far as the first century of the Christian era. But those who accept the Slavic character of the cinerary tombs in Lusatia and Silesia, are able to go back at least as far as 1000 B.C. This is merely a matter of an archeological hypothesis; but it appears much more accurate to attribute the type of tombs found between the Vistula and the Elbe to the Slavs rather than to the Germans.

1: Niederle--63 E-5 1911 E/C Slavic Peoples E/C
Sorbs
Czechoslovakia EB1

S.P. 101 182 areas formerly ran from Zagan (Sagan) on the Bobrawa through Muzakov, Grodk, Kolany, Kupsk (Muckenberg), Wikow (Elsterwerda) towards Bielagora (Belgern) on the Elbe, and it has remained in conformity with this line in matters relating to the Sorb population.

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V

/99/ THE CZECHS AND THE SLOVAKS

S.P. C. 101 S 20.--Historical Introduction.---The Czechs also belong to the western branch, as well as the Slovaks, who, from more than one viewpoint, may be considered as forming only a single nation with them, even though fate has already separated them to a considerable degree and, judging by all appearances, should further enlarge this separation.

These two branches developed from a common center, which alongside the Polish and the Polabre center, was located somewhere to the north of the Sudeten Mountains and perhaps reached as far as Moravia; it is from this region that the ancestors of the Czechs and the Slovaks came into the regions where history verifies their presence.

S.P. C 174 [172] 101 They came there from the north, perhaps all together in a single move, perhaps at various periods. The texts contain nothing about this; archaeology, while admitting the Slavic and particularly the Czech character of the cinerary tombs of the Lusatian type, can only conjecture that Bohemia and Moravia were occupied before the middle of the first century B.C. /100/ The cradle of the Czechs and the Slovaks is to be found further to the north, but, taking into account archaeological data, one may to a certain degree regard them as being indigenous to Bohemia and to Moravia. The same may be said for the branch settled in Hungary. Dr. Czambel chose to state in recent times that the Slovaks did not come with the Czechs, that they came by themselves and from another region, from the southeast,--all this in order to demonstrate that the Slovaks do not belong to the western group, but to the southern group. But this theory lacks foundation from the viewpoint of history and of philology. The linguistic kinship shows without argument that the Czechs and the Slovaks belong to the same group as the Sorbs of Lusatia, the

S.P. C. 174 197 101

† [The Czechs and Slovaks — Analyst]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece
Bulgaria EE1
Slavic Peoples E16

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are tied nearer the breg, for these animals emanate a lot of heat while feeding. One or two sky-lights are to be found on the roof of the breg and give some light to this very dark dug-out.

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In the second gallery, as we have said, there is the main house. It has a fire-place, 2×2 m., with a wide chimney for the escape of the smoke. The bread is baked under the ash of this hearth and there is an opening near the fire-place for the collection of the ashes. Finally, the zadnik is the space behind the house, where food, agricultural products and other useful articles are kept (1).

The same formation is seen in another lair of the same village, which was built in 1876 (Fig. 51.)

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Dug-out houses existed from the ancient times among the Slavs, and other peoples of central and Nothern Europe, but, as it is shown by the remnants found, these dwellings constituted simple shelters (abris). That is to say, the Slavs dug out a deep trench, of more than one meter depth, which they covered with a roof of timbers, branches, hay and mud. According to Niederle «the construction of the house, or rather of the roof, was more or less simple, according to whether the stay in that place was to be of short duration; because the Slavs, used to live a nomadic life for a long time and till the beginnings of historic times». Such shelter-holes (fosses-abris) were already found in the Slav countries, of dimensions 1.50×4 meters, dating from the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries. Their construction has been retained, though on a less primitive shape, until the 19th century in some districts of Russia and Poland (2). The reason of such a form of housing is the lack of forests and of timber for construction of houses in the steppe districts.

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The troglodyte houses of Bulgaria prove of an evolution, obviously due to the influence exercised by surface houses; they are neither of Slav nor of Bulgarian origin. Ancient authors, such as Strabo VII, 5, 12, Plinius, Nat. Hist. IV, 80, Ptolemaeus (C. Müller, Ptolemaei Geographia I, 463), mention the «troglodytes» in the district of Little Skythia, now Dobroutcha, and in Dardania, who lived, like the Phrygians and the Armenians, in subterranean dwellings (3).

Consequently the Bulgars, and the Slavs who established them-

1) **T. Zlatev** op. cit. p. 112 figg. 97-98.
2) **L. Niederle**, op. cit. 2 p. 96 foll., 98.
3) See **C. Jirecek**, op. cit. 157. **G. Kazarow**, Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte der Thraker, Sarajevo 1916, p. 30.